

for Sale at Auction.  
sold at Public Sale at a credit  
and 3 years, c. Monday 28th  
ext upon the premises, the fol-  
LAND; to wit  
Fairfax county upon the Or-  
the lands of Edward Washington  
ut 2½ miles from the town of  
is Tract is all in wood, lie-  
watered, and at least one half  
dow land.

ALSO,  
divided moiety of a  
of Prince William, con-  
whereon George Mills now  
upon the river and 2 miles  
of Occoquan, will be sold the  
ing the 29th day of March.

ALSO,  
on the following day, being the  
day of March,  
about 200 acres.—  
under cultivation, lies well, is  
is under rent from year to  
tobacco per year. It lies ad-  
is of Win. Grant in Prince  
in a good neighborhood, a  
from the town of Occoquan  
miles. The purchaser can  
ion of this tract before the 1st

ALSO,  
following day on the premises  
the 31st day of March,  
Tract of Land con-  
immediately at Bland-  
uan river, and 15 miles  
Occoquan, this land is well  
od buildings calculated for a  
distillery, with convenient

ties will be given the pur-  
these tracts, on the first pur-  
the purchasers giving  
the premises to secure the  
other two thirds.

N. Ellicott,  
10, [15] dts.

Washington for Sale.

FARM in Fairfax county,  
ediate possession. It is less  
from Alexandria, and six  
-Town ferry—the distance  
ed bridge will be less—the  
an elevated hill, and over  
Alexandria, the river, with  
ls of Maryland. The house  
and is nearly finished, con-  
house two stories high, and  
ed to it, by circular corri-  
contains 2 small rooms,  
and the corridor adjoining  
green house, this leads to a  
dining room separated  
sage and stair-case, is next  
or which contains 3 closets,  
kitchen—two small rooms in  
kitchen—a pump of ex-  
oor. The second story of  
contains 3 chambers and a  
h fire places—a large clo-  
ing room—one of the same  
stair case, both fitted up  
re room in the garret, and  
e top, from whence is seen  
ated landscape, completes  
e mansion house. A neat  
es laborers, and there are  
house, and ice house; the  
res, 70 enclosed and cub-  
a wood; this place boasts  
of fruit that I have seen,  
sort; the list given to me  
peaches, and 300 cherry  
several hundred of the  
arden consists of 12 large  
iched and borders filled  
bushes; it is surrounded  
e, which also extends on  
e: the former proprie-  
taste, and collected many  
ad shrubs, which are ju-  
out the grounds. The  
ass, and the portion of  
mooth and clover, yield  
it produced good wheat  
d I think with small ex-  
ed productive. Those  
e, where health will be  
enience of interc. se  
orge-Town, and the seat  
find all combined in  
I will shew the premi-  
ums of sale, upon applic-  
ected to the Post-Office.

Eliza P. Law.

OR SALE,  
ts, an ox cart, two bar-  
harness, one shovel do-  
ow, two scythes and cra-  
cs.

DAILY BY  
SNOWDEN,  
Proprietor.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1808.

[No. 2126.

Sales at Vendue.  
On every Tuesday and Friday,

WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

GREEN COFFEE.

5000 lb. best Green COFFEE

FOR SALE BY

James Sanderson.

Feb. 13

HEMP FOR SALE.

HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first qual-  
ity CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish  
to sell for cash, or on a time

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

3 hds. West-India Rum,

10 qt. casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine,

16 casks Rice,

193 Shares Marino Insurance Stock,

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Alexandria Aca-  
demy, are respectfully informed that  
an election will take place at the academy on  
Monday the 11th day of April next, at 12  
o'clock for thirteen trustees to serve for one  
year from that day.

March 11.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

7 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well flavored Rum

5 pipes Cognac Brandy

12 quarter casks Sherry Wine

12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines,

Spiritous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS Joseph Deane and Zachariah

Gardner, have set up a claim by a deed

of trust or other conveyance made to them by

Daniel McCarty, for a part of the MOUNT AIR

tract of Land in our possession—This is to

warn all persons from purchasing; as the

said Daniel McCarty could have no title in a

part of the Land until a general division of

the estate of the late Daniel M'Carthy takes

place.

Sarah M'Carthy,

John W. Bronaugh.

March 8

dim.

RYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lisbon

12 do. particular Teneriffe

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac brandy

5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin

5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum

1 do. first quality molasses

6 do. green copperas

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 do. cesters young h. the

10 do. byson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

1200 lbs. bacon, well cured

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for

articles—all of which he will sell low on his

former terms.

I have received,  
A few baskets of Bordeaux SALAD OIL,

—AND—  
A quantity of prime CHEWING TOBACCO.

Peter Wise, Jun.

March 23

Just Received,  
FRESH LEMONS by the box,  
200 bushels good SEED POTATOES,

And a quantity of TONGUES & SOUNDS

And for Sale by

Thomas Simms.

March 18

TO RENT,  
and possession given on the 14th of November

next,

The three story Brick House  
on the corner of King and Columbia-streets,  
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For

terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living

next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,  
City of Washington, Oct. 20. dts

FOR SALE, BY  
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,  
French Brandy, in pipes

Catolina Wine, in half pipes and quarter

casks

New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels

Molasses, in hogsheads

Cod-Fish, in boxes

Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears,

in barrels

Cheese

Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes

March 9.

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. M'cholls, on the north side of Prince-  
street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is  
offered for sale on a liberal credit. For parti-  
culars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situated on Water-street, having every  
convenience to accommodate a genteel family.

Immediate possession may be had.—Ap-  
ply as above.

January 12.

6m

NOTICE.

THE partnership between Denney & Smith  
is this day dissolved by mutual consent:  
those who have claims against the concern are  
requested to bring them forward to Joseph  
Smith, who is to adjust and settle them; also,  
those who are indebted are requested to make  
payment to Joseph Smith.

EDMUND DENNEY.

JOSEPH SMITH.

March 23.

The business will in future be

carried on under the firm of Samuel & William

Smith.

FC'S SALE,

2000 bushels SALT, suitable for the Fish-  
eries.

Joseph Smith.

March 24.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as exec-  
utor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, de-  
ceased, respectfully requests those who have  
claims against the estate, to lodge them pro-  
perly authenticated, in the hands of Robert

I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton,

of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will for-  
ward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased,

will please make payment to either the above

mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

etf

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from

Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits

6 barrels first quality Cheese

10 do. mens stout shoes

100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice qual-  
ity

30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

Said Schooner Jane returns to Bos-  
ton. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

FROM the general tenor of the essays of Juvenis, his opponent cannot charge him with a malignant perversion of his meaning; but will, on the contrary, believe that he viewed his argument in a cursory manner. If the gentleman honored his piece by a second reading he would appeal to his memory if he did not assert that *riches* would inevitably subvert good government. He repeats that luxury, the hand-maid of riches, from whatever quarter the latter emanated, engendered the ruin of the Persian empire.

In Persia proper, from particular precepts of Zoroaster, the founder of their religion, a maritime life was rendered incompatible with the practice of their faith; but this was not the case in their conquered provinces: Phoenicia was, at the time of which I spoke, the greatest, and, except her offspring Carthage, the only commercial nation in the world. The kings of Persia maintained immense fleets equipped in their numerous provinces bordering on the Mediterranean.

Exclusive of these inlets, does it matter whether the productions of a distant clime are transported across the ocean in ships, or over land by caravans, is not the consequence similar. Is then the example of Persia irrelevant?

Lycurgus decreed that the punishment of death should be inflicted on him who should dishonor a maiden—he accustomed the youth of Sparta to blush only at vice—Modesty deprived of a part of its veil was respected by both sexes, and the women of Lacedaemon were distinguished by the purity of their manners. No where are women less watched or under less restraint, nor have they any where less abused their liberty. The idea of infidelity to their husbands would formerly have appeared to them as strange as that of displaying the least regard to studied ornament in their dress. Though at present (A. M. 3650, or 550th year of the laws of Lycurgus) they have no longer the same prudence nor the same modesty, they are still more observant of their duties than the other women of Greece. Their husbands consult them both concerning their private affairs and those of the state. The most happy harmony prevails in Spartan families. Is there in this any thing importing a licentious intercourse between the sexes, which excites the horror of Juvenis? He must have dreamed. In Athens courtesans were numerous, but I do not recollect of one in Sparta.

An attempt was made upon Cleomenes, a king of Sparta, to bribe him with presents—a daughter of his, about eight or nine years old, who was present, cried, "Fly, my father, fly, this stranger will corrupt you." Was this child badly educated?

In the Gymnasium the youth were encouraged in larceny to make them expert in the manœuvres of the field—punishment followed detection, and shame inspired a young Spartan with fortitude to submit patiently to a Fox, which he had concealed under his clothes, tearing his bowels out, before he would give publicity to the crime by confession. Many authors have palliated the cruelties of the Spartans to the Helots; in several points history is rather defective with respect to them.

I concede that Sparta was suspected, and probably with justice, of envy and breach of faith towards the Helots when they had fled for enfranchisement; but does a passing cloud eclipse the beauty of a May-day?

Reflecting that Juvenis is supported by "reason," he is sometimes unaccountably sophistical: my expectations were elevated when he promised to examine my historical facts; but he unhappily descends to the quotation of a few sordid instances of injustice and tyranny on the side of Sparta, which at most prove that a virtuous people were unwittingly led into acts of oppression by leaders, whose services to the state had rendered them, while uncorrupted, objects of adoration from a grateful people.

Agesilaus, who had tarnished many virtues by the contagious vices of corrupt nations, artfully appeased the rage of Sparta when acquainted with the unauthorised conduct of its commander. The ferment this outrage occasioned proved the people to be noble but the prince degenerate.

Antecedent to this, Cleomenes, availing himself of the respect in which his subjects held religion, suborned it to deceive them—Influenced by the deception, they deposed Demaratus, who exiled himself, and justified the sentence by receiving honors from the enemies of his country.

Pausanias, to whom I alluded in my last essay, occasioned the disaffection of the allies to Sparta, and the transfer of the command, not so much to Athens as to the magnanimous Aristides. Mons. Rollin, vol. 3, p. 71, pronounces the most beautiful panegyric upon the conduct of the Spartans on this occasion: what a contrast to the censure of Juvenis.

In the Peloponnesian war the Athenians captured two vessels of the allies of Sparta, the crews of which, by order of the civilized captors, were thrown from the top of a precipice. This humane republic passed a de-

cree for cutting off the thumb of the right hand of the prisoners of war to disable them from handling the pike.

I have said that the tyranny of Athens caused the Syracusan war—She likewise from oppressing the minor states of Greece compelled these of Peloponnesus to form a league for mutual safety, of which Sparta, with great reluctance and much hesitation, assumed the command. In this contest many cruelties were practised by both parties and the massacre of Egos Potomas is not without a parallel.

To enumerate the complex wars in which Athens and Sparta were engaged would involve me in a labyrinth from which it would be perplexing to extricate myself.

My arguments will never induce Britain to surrender her maritime despotism, or America to relinquish her claims for exclusion from search. American matrons may deplore the loss of darling sons, bleeding for commercial rights.

The delight experienced by the votaries of science from the productions of the illustrious literati mentioned by J—, does not establish proofs of their happiness, nor impair the force of my idea as respects the felicity of the savage.

Fee there are who fatigue themselves with the affairs of nations now extinct, and the ignorant are too prone to apply the epithet of ludicrous to what they do not comprehend: this would have actuated me to recede from a contest to which self-esteem is the only incentive.

P. S. For a justification of the Messinian wars, Juvenis is referred to the elegant work of M. Barthélémy in the *Travels of Anacharsis*, vol. 2, p. 341—vol. 3, p. 54.

#### DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the *Message of the President of March 22, 1807.*

##### NO. 1.

From Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe:  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
July 6, 1807.

SIR,  
THE documents herewith enclosed, from No. 1 to No. 9, inclusive, explain the hostile attack with the insolent pretext for it, lately committed near the capes of Virginia by the British ship of war the Leopard, on the American frigate the Chesapeake. No. 10, is a copy of the proclamation issued by the president, interdicting in consequence of that outrage the use of our waters and every other accommodation to all British armed ships.

This enormity is not a subject for discussion. The immunity of a national ship of war from every species and purpose of search on the high seas, has never been contested by any nation. Great Britain would be second to none in resenting such a violation of her rights and such an insult on her flag. She may bring the case to the test of her own feelings by supposing that instead of the customary demand of our mariners serving compulsively even aboard her ships of war, opportunities had been seized for rescuing them in like manner whenever the superiority of force or the chance of surprise might be possessed by our ships of war.

But the present case is marked by circumstances which give it a peculiar die. The seamen taken from the Chesapeake had been ascertained to be native citizens of the United States, and this fact was made known to the bearer of the demand, and doubtless communicated by him to his commander previous to the commencement of the attack. It is a fact also, affirmed by two of the men, with every appearance of truth, that they had been impressed from American vessels into the British frigate, from which they escaped, and by the third, that having been impressed from a British merchant ship, he had accepted of the recruiting bounty under that duress, and with a view to alleviate his situation, till he could escape to his own country: and that the attack was made during a period of negotiation, and in the midst of friendly assurances from the British government.

The printed papers herewith sent will enable you to judge of the spirit which has been roused by the occasion. It pervades the whole community; is abolishing the distinctions of party; and regarding only the indignity offered to the sovereignty and flag of the nation, and the blood of citizens so wantonly and wickedly shed, demands in the loudest tone an honorable reparation.

With this demand you are charged by the president. The tenor of his proclamation will be your guide in reminding the British government of the uniform proofs given by the United States of their disposition to maintain faithfully every friendly relation; of the multiplied infractions of their rights by British naval commanders on our coasts and harbors; of the inefficacy of reiterated appeals to the justice and friendship of that government; and of the

moderation on the part of the U. States, which reiterated demands had not extinguished; till at length no alternative is left, but a voluntary satisfaction on the part of Great Britain, or a resort to means depending on the United States alone.

The nature and extent of the satisfaction ought to be suggested to the British government, not less by a sense of its own honor than by justice to that of the U. States. A formal disavowal of the deed and restoration of the four seamen to the ship from which they were taken, are things of course and indispensable. As a security for the future, an entire abolition of impressments from vessels under the flag of the United States, if not already arranged, is also to make an indispensable part of the satisfaction. The abolition must be on terms compatible with the instructions to yourself and Mr. Pinkney on this subject; and if possible without the authorised rejection from the service of the United States of British seamen who have not been two years in it. Should it be impossible to avoid this concession on the part of the U. States, it ought, as of itself more than a reasonable price for future security, to extend the reparation due for the past.

But beyond these indispensable conditions, the United States have a right to expect every solemnity of form and every other ingredient of retribution and respect which according to usage and the sentiments of mankind, are proper to the strongest cases of insult to the rights and sovereignty of a nation. And the British government is to be apprised of the importance of a full compliance with this expectation to the thorough healing of the wound which has been made in the feelings of the American nation.

Should it be alledged as a ground for declining or diminishing the satisfaction in this case, that the United States have themselves taken it by the interdict contained in the proclamation, the answer will be obvious. The interdict is a measure, not of reparation, but of precaution, and would besides be amply justified by occurrences prior to the extraordinary outrage in question.

The exclusion of all armed ships whatever from our waters, is in fact so much required by the vexations and dangers to our peace experienced from their visits, that the president makes it a special part of the charge to you to avoid laying the United States under any species of restraint from adopting that remedy. Being extended to all belligerent nations, none of them could of right complain, and with the less reason, as the policy of most nations has limited the admission of foreign ships of war into their ports, to such numbers as being inferior to the naval force of the country, could be readily made to respect its authority and laws.

As it may be useful, in enforcing the justice of the present demands, to bring into view applicable cases, especially where G. Britain has been the complaining party, I refer you to the ground taken and the language held by her, in those of Falklands island and Nootka Sound, notwithstanding the assertion by Spain in both cases, that the real right was in her, and the possessory only in Great Britain.—These cases will be found in the annual registers for 1771, and 1790, and in the parliamentary debates for those years. In the latter you will find also two cases referred to, in one of which the French king sent an ambassador extraordinary to the king of Sardinia, in the most solemn and public manner, with an apology for an infringement of his territorial rights in the pursuit of a smuggler and a murderer. In the other case an ambassador extraordinary was sent by the British government with an apology for the pursuit and destruction by admiral Boscawen of certain French ships on the coasts of this last kingdom.

Many other cases, more or less analogous, may doubtless be found; see, particularly the reparation by France to G. Britain, for the attack on Turks Island in 1764, as related in the Annual Register and in Smollet's continuation of Hume, vol. 10, the proceedings in the case of an English merchantman, which suffered much in her crew and otherwise, from the fire of certain Spanish zebecks cruising in the Mediterranean; and the execution of the Lt. of a privateer, for firing a gun into a Venetian merchantman, which killed the captain, as stated in the Annual Register, for 1781, page 74. The case of an affront offered to a Russian ambassador in the reign of Queen Ann, though less analogous, shews in a general view the solemnity with which reparation is made for insults having immediate relation to the sovereignty of a nation.

Although the principle which was outraged in the proceeding against the American frigate is independent of the question concerning the allegiance of the seamen taken from her, the fact that they were citizens of the U. S. and not British subjects, may have such an influence on the conduct of all, and perhaps on the opinions of some unacquainted with the

laws and usages of nations, that it has been thought proper to seek more regular proofs of their national character than were deemed sufficient in the first instance. These proofs will be added by this conveyance, and obtained in time, if not by the first that you

ficer, and of the admiral, he acted, Mr. Canning is to communicate to Mr. Monroe shall have time to communicate Canning.

But whatever the real nature of the transaction may be, Canning could not forbear delay the sincere concern he feels at its unfortunate occurrence, and on the behalf of his government, that if the British government, to have been culpable, the effectual reparation shall be made by the U. S.

To Mr. C. J. Monroe

Mr. Monroe presents Mr. Canning, and is informed the information contained Saturday. Mr. Monroe extreme regret the account centre between a British American frigate off the He has no knowledge of what Mr. Canning's not will not fail to communicate intelligence which he may deeply to be lamented.

in the mean time much friendly assurance of Mr. Canning's occurrence with his majesty's government.

Portland Place, Monday

The right hon. George C.

To Mr. C. J. Monroe

SIR,  
Although I have no information on the subject, request the attention of Mr. Canning's government to a la

extraordinary nature.

the transaction are too

leave any doubt of the

of the reparation which are

proceedings which are

NO. II.

CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Canning, in relation to the attack on the Chesapeake.

(Mr. Monroe's letter to the secretary of state on the same subject)

(PRIVATE)

FOREIGN OFFICE.

Saturday, July 25, 1807.

Mr. Canning presents his compliments to Mr. Monroe, and with sentiments of the deepest regret hastens to inform him that intelligence has just been received of a transaction which has taken place off the coast of America, between a ship of war of his majesty and frigate belonging to the United States, the result of which has been the loss of some lives on board the American frigate.

The particulars of this transaction and the grounds of the justification of the British of

On the existence

factions, that it has been  
seek more regular proofs  
character than were detected  
the first instance. The  
added by this conveyance  
if not by the first that

has an evident right to  
tish government not only  
to the United States, in  
will be decided without any  
ould this expectation be  
reparation be refused, and  
you to take proper measures  
me according to the de-  
american vessels remaining  
using for the purpose of  
to awaken the attention of  
overnment. Where there is  
distrust the prudence of  
they will probably be found  
for your intimations. It  
y requisite to communicate  
in the Mediterranean the  
es, if it be such as ought  
with the British government  
will of course be suspen-  
on this be so pledged under  
negociation honorably  
the result of the pro-  
forward to us the earliest in-

e proclamation will sign-  
resident has yielded to the  
the hostile act of the Brit-  
did not pursue the intentions  
It is not indeed easy to  
sh and so critical a step  
ated with the admiral, but  
cult to believe, that such  
d by any government  
es such as existed between  
U. States.

inded on dates, are also to  
the supposition that the  
could have been transmitted  
In the same scale, are to  
and declared persuasion of  
itative, Mr. Erskine, that  
ile spirit, could have been  
d by his government; and  
this assurance with the  
of Mr. Canning, the orga-  
stration, as stated in the  
2d, from yourself and Mr.

these considerations, the  
ed that the justice and ho-  
government will readily  
t required; and in that  
s forbore an immediate  
notwithstanding the strong  
manifested by many, that  
g on their authority, should  
adopted. The motives to  
ve, at the same time, been  
policy of avoiding a collision  
ate the British cruisers, in  
est our ships and seamen  
hordly expected in great  
quarters. It is probable  
legislature will be convened  
the answer of the Britis  
subject of this dispatch, o  
the conduct of the Britis  
other occurrences, should  
measures beyond the au-  
tive.

the more expedition and  
ent dispatch, public am-  
age, is specially employ-  
is made the bearer, who  
hesapeake, on his way to  
editerranean, and will be  
plain circumstances which  
e interesting in the course  
ions with the British go-

depositing Dr. Bullus at  
roceed with dispatches to  
ll return to England with  
result of your transactions  
overnment. The trip to  
u and Mr. Pinkney a  
y of communicating with  
is, who being instructed  
uct on the present occa-  
ey may receive from  
y explanation that can  
probable turn and issue of  
o to be, &c.

**JAMES MADISON.**  
Sir—  
CE between Mr. Monroe  
n relation to the attack  
Mr. Monroe's letter  
e on the same subject.

**IN OFFICE.**  
tuesday, July 23, 1807.  
ents his compliments to  
with sentiments of the  
en received of a transac-  
place off the coast of A-  
to the United States, whenever it  
as been the loss of some  
american frigate.  
this transaction and the  
cation of the British of-

icer, and of the admiral, under whose orders  
he acted, Mr. Canning is not at present en-  
abled to communicate to Mr. Monroe.

If Mr. Monroe shall have received any ac-  
counts of it, Mr. Canning trusts that he will  
lose no time in communicating them to Mr.  
Canning.

But whatever the real merits and character  
of the transaction may turn out to be, Mr.  
Canning could not forbear expressing without  
delay the sincere concern and sorrow which  
he feels at its unfortunate result; and assuring  
the American minister, both from himself  
and on the behalf of his majesty's govern-  
ment, that if the British officers should prove  
to have been culpable, the most prompt and  
effectual reparation shall be afforded to the  
government of the U. States.

James Monroe, &c.

To Mr. CANNING.

Mr. Monroe presents his compliments to  
Mr. Canning, and is much obliged to him for  
the information communicated in his note of  
Saturday. Mr. Monroe has heard with ex-  
treme regret the account it contains of a ren-  
contre between a British ship of war and an  
American frigate off the coast of the U. S. He  
has no knowledge of the subject except what Mr. Canning's note has furnished, but  
will not fail to communicate the earliest intel-  
ligence which he may receive of an event so  
deeply to be lamented. Mr. Monroe derives  
in the mean time much satisfaction from the  
friendly assurance of Mr. Canning, that this  
unfortunate occurrence was not authorised by  
his majesty's government, and that suitable  
reparation will be made for the injury, if on  
enquiry the British officer shall be found the  
ressayer.

Portland Place, Monday, July 27, 1807.

The right hon. George Canning, &c.

To Mr. CANNING.

Portland Place, July 29, 1807,  
SIR,

Although I have no instructions from my  
government on the subject, it is my duty to  
request the attention of his Britannic majes-  
ty's government to a late aggression on the  
sovereignty of the United States, of a very  
extraordinary nature. The circumstances of  
the transaction are too distinctly marked to  
leave any doubt of the extent of the outrage,  
or of the reparation which it obviously claims.  
By accounts which are entitled to full confi-  
dence, it appears, that on the 23d of June last,  
his majesty's ship the Leopard attacked  
an American frigate off the coast of the U. S.  
with a view to assert and enforce the  
unfounded and most unjustifiable pretension  
to search for deserters, and after having kil-  
led and wounded a number of her men, en-  
tered on board and carried away forcibly sev-  
eral of the crew. The conduct of the Brit-  
ish officer which in itself forms an act of com-  
plete hostility, is rendered more reprehensible  
from the consideration that just before  
this aggression he held a station within the  
jurisdiction of the United States, in the wa-  
ters of the Chesapeake, where while he en-  
joyed the rights of hospitality, he projected  
this attack against the ship of a neutral power,  
whose commander relying on the good  
faith of his majesty's government, and the  
friendly relations subsisting between G. Britain  
and the United States, could not have  
suspected the design. I might state other ex-  
amples of great indignity and outrage, many  
of which are of recent date, to which the U. S.  
have been exposed off their coast, and  
even within several of their harbors, from the  
British squadron; but it is improper to mingle  
them with the present more serious cause  
of complaint. I have called your attention to  
this subject in full confidence, that his majes-  
ty's government will see in the act com-  
plained of, a flagrant abuse of its own auth-  
ority, and that it will not hesitate to enable me  
to communicate to my government without  
delay, a frank disavowal of the principle on  
which it was made, and its assurance that the  
officer who is responsible for it shall suffer  
the punishment which so unexampled an ag-  
gression on the sovereignty of a neutral nation  
justly deserves.

I have the honor to be, with great consider-  
ation, sir, your very obedient servant,  
(Signed)

**JAMES MONROE.**

The Right Hon. George Canning,  
&c. &c. &c.

FROM MR. CANNING.

Foreign Office, Aug. 3d, 1807.

SIR—  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt  
of your official note of the 29th ult. which I  
lost no time in laying before the king.

As the statement of the transaction to which  
this note refers, is not brought forward either  
by the authority of the government of the U. S., or with any precise knowledge of the  
facts on which it is founded, it might have  
been sufficient for me to express to you, his  
majesty's readiness to take the whole of the  
circumstances of the case, when fully disclosed,  
into his consideration, and to make re-  
paration for any alleged injury to the sover-  
eignty of the United States, whenever it  
should be clearly shewn that such injury has  
been actually sustained, and that such repara-  
tion is really due.

On the existence of such a disposition on

the part of the British government, you, sir  
cannot be ignorant: I have already assured  
you of it, though in an unofficial form, by the  
letter which I addressed to you on the first  
receipt of the intelligence of this unfortunate  
transaction: and I may perhaps be permitted  
to express my surprise, after such an assur-  
ance, at the tone of that representation which  
I have just had the honor to receive from you.

But the earnest desire of his majesty to  
convince, in the most satisfactory manner the  
principles of justice and moderation, by which  
he is uniformly actuated, has not permitted  
him to hesitate in commanding me to assure  
you, that his majesty neither does nor hath at  
any time, maintained the pretension of a right  
to search ships of war in the national service  
of any state, for deserters.

If therefore the statement in your note  
should prove to be correct, and to contain all  
the circumstances of the case, upon which  
complaint is intended to be made, and if it  
shall appear that the act of his majesty's offi-  
cers rested on no other grounds than the sim-  
ple and unqualified assertion of the pretension  
above referred to, his majesty has no difficulty  
in disavowing that act, and will have no  
difficulty in manifesting his displeasure at the  
conduct of his officers.

With respect to the other causes of com-  
plaint [whatever they may be] which are  
hinted at in your note, I perfectly agree with  
you in the sentiment which you express as to  
the propriety of not involving them in a question  
which is of itself of sufficient importance  
to claim a separate and most serious consider-  
ation.

I have only to lament that the same senti-  
ment did not induce you to abstain from alluding  
to these subjects, on an occasion which  
you were, yourself, of opinion, was not favor-  
able for pursuing the discussion of them.

I have the honor to be with great consider-  
ation, Sir, your most obedient humble ser-  
vant,

(Signed)

**GEO. CANNING.**

James Monroe, Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

London, August 4th, 1807.

SIR—

I avail myself of the opportunity afforded by  
Mr. Biddle, to communicate to you a copy of  
a correspondence, and the substance of a con-  
ference between Mr. Canning and myself, re-  
lative to the late aggression on the peace and  
sovereignty of the U. S. by the British ship  
Leopard in the attack on the Chesapeake, off  
the capes of Virginia.

Mr. Canning's private letter of July 25,  
which gave the first intelligence of the occu-  
pation, left it doubtful whether the British offi-  
cers had been culpable in it, and as I knew  
how very reprehensible their conduct had  
been off our coast, on many other occasions,  
and to what height the responsibility of our citi-  
zens had been excited by it, I thought it not  
improbable that something might have occurred  
to divide the blame between the parties. It  
was under that impression, that my answer  
was written. On the next day the leading fea-  
tures of the transaction were presented to the  
public thro' the medium of the gazettes which  
were taken from private accounts received  
directly from Halifax, by a vessel which had  
been despatched by admiral Berkeley with the  
official one. By these it was evident, that the  
British officer was completely the aggressor,  
in an outrage of great enormity, attended with  
circumstances which increased the offence. It  
was understood likewise from good authority,  
that the official intelligence which the govern-  
ment had received corresponded with & con-  
firmed the other accounts already before the  
public.

On full consideration of these circumstan-  
ces, I concluded that it would be highly im-  
proper in me to leave the affair on the ground  
on which Mr. Canning had placed it. I could  
see no other motive in him to obtain further  
information relative to the transaction, than  
for the purpose of ascertaining whether the  
men said to be deserters, and for whom the  
attack was made, were American citizens or  
British subjects; to which it was impossible  
for me to give any countenance. I thought  
it indispensable therefore to call on the gov-  
ernment to disavow the principle and to en-  
gage such other reparation to the U. S. as their injured honor obviously required.—

It appeared to me, that any delay in taking  
that step which depended on an abstract prin-  
ciple, and required no argument to illustrate,  
or fact to support it, would have a tendency to  
weaken a claim which was unquestionable,  
and to countenance the idea that it would not be  
supportable with suitable energy.

I had, before the knowledge of this event,  
obtained the appointment of an interview with  
Mr. Canning on other business, to take place  
on the 29th ult. We met according to the  
appointment; I observed, in opening the con-  
ference, that although the topics which had  
brought us together, were important, the late  
occurrence at the entrance of the Chesapeake  
had in a great measure put them out of sight.  
He expressed his regret that such an event  
which would at all times furnish cause of con-  
cern should have happened at the present time.  
He asked if the men in question were Ameri-  
can citizens, or British subjects? I replied  
that that was a point which could not come  
into view in the case; that it was one which,

according as the fact might be, would make  
the cause more or less popular, in either coun-  
try, but could not affect the principle: on that  
principle, a ship of war protected all the people  
on board, and could not be entered to be  
searched for deserters, or for any purpose,  
without violating the sovereignty of the nation  
whose flag she bore; that in the present case  
I had been assured, that the men were Ameri-  
can citizens, and that the British minister at  
Washington had been made acquainted with it.  
He said little on the subject, but by the  
tendency of what he did say, seemed to  
imply that his government could not lose sight  
of the consideration above alluded to, nor in-  
deed did he admit by any thing that escaped  
him, that the abstract principle itself would  
not be insisted on. His remarks however  
were generally of a conciliatory and friendly  
character; without pledging himself on any  
point, he seemed desirous to satisfy me, that  
no new orders had been issued by the present  
ministry to the commandant of the British  
squadron at Halifax. I observed, that as the  
notes which had passed between us, were in-  
formal, and on a very limited view of the sub-  
ject, on my part, it would be proper for me  
now, that the circumstances were better  
known, to present him an official note on it: he  
admitted the propriety of it.

I then drew Mr. Canning's attention to the  
subjects on which I had asked the interview;

being the case of the Impetueux, captain  
Love's correspondence, the conduct of capt.  
Douglas, and of the British squadron generally  
on our coast. I observed that I had hereto-  
fore postponed any official communication  
on these points from a desire to connect them  
with the greater objects depending between  
our governments, and of course, from mo-  
tives the most friendly; that I brought them  
to his view at this time, in consequence of  
Mr. Pinkney and myself having commenced  
the other business, as he knew had been done; he  
promised to attend to them.

On the 29th July I wrote to Mr. Canning,  
the note which I had promised him in the  
late interview. I addressed it in terms which  
I thought suitable to the occasion, observing  
to state in it, that I took the step from a sense  
of duty, applicable to my station as the resident  
minister, and without authority from my go-  
vernment. I considered the act as that of the  
British officer, in which the government had  
no agency, was not bound to support, & which  
it would be honorable for it to disavow. I flat-  
tered myself that some advantage might arise  
from the measure, and under the circumstan-  
ces in which it was taken no harm possibly  
could. His reply is dated on the 3d inst. which  
though addressed in rather a harsh tone may  
be considered as conceding essentially the  
point desired. It is my intention to say no  
thing more to him on the subject till I hear  
from you, and in the mean time to observe the  
most conciliatory conduct that circumstances  
will admit.

Such is the state of this country at the pre-  
sent crisis, that it is impossible to foresee what  
will be its course of conduct towards the United  
States. There has been at all times, since  
the commencement of the present war, a  
strong party here for extending its ravages to  
them. This party is composed of the ship  
owners, the navy, the East and West India  
merchants, and several political characters of  
great consideration in the state. So powerful  
is this combination, that it is most certain  
that nothing can be obtained of the govern-  
ment on any point, but what may be extorted  
by necessity. The disasters to the north  
ought to inspire moderation, but with respect  
to the northern powers, it seems to have pro-  
duced the opposite effect. A fleet of about  
25 ships of the line, with a suitable number of  
frigates, &c. and above 20,000 men has been  
lately equipped, and sent into the Baltic, as it  
is said, to take possession of the Danish and  
Russian navies. This measure is imputed to  
an understanding which it is supposed has  
been established between the cabinets of Rus-  
sia and Paris by the late peace, and which has  
for its object a concert of measures for the  
purpose of attempting to force on this country  
a maritime code, more favorable to neutral  
nations. The motive assigned for the expe-  
dition, is that of taking possession of the Dan-  
ish fleet, to keep it out of the hands of the  
French; that the Russian fleet is one of the  
objects is not so generally believed, though  
perhaps not less probable.

Mr. Pinkney and myself have taken the  
first step in our business. We will write you  
in a few days the state of it. You may be as-  
sured that we shall do every thing in our pow-  
er to promote, in the mode most likely to suc-  
ceed, the object of our instructions and the  
interest of our country. Want of time prevents  
my going into further detail.

I have the honor to be, with great consider-  
ation, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES MONROE.

James Madison, Esq.

Secretary of State, Washington.

[To be continued]

FOR RENT,  
A neat two-story BRICK DWELLING-  
HOUSE on Duke, between Water and Fair-  
fax streets. Apply to

J. G. LADD.

March 21. d/w

Printing in all its various branches,  
handsomely executed at this office.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

Arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday  
the ship Bingham, capt. Barson in 97 days  
from Calcutta. When the Bingham sailed  
a report was in circulation there that war  
was likely to take place between Scindia  
Holcar and the company. A severe skirmish  
had taken place between one of the  
native powers and the British at Kanora,  
in the Atrass country, in which the British  
lost 60 commissioned officers. This report  
was current at the sailing of the Bingham,  
but was not permitted to be put into print.

NASSAU, (N. P.) February 20.

The American brig Mars, from Barcelona,  
and ordered for this port, got ashore on the  
Cat Keys the 7th inst, and upset. On the 8th  
she was fallen in with by several wreckers;  
and when the wreckers were at work in taking  
off the copper of the brig, they heard a knocking  
and the sound of voices in the hold; they  
immediately scuttled her side, and providentially  
saved four seamen belonging to the Red-  
bridge, who had been sent on board to navi-  
gate the brig.

Salt and Barrels.

I have for sale at my store near the fishing  
landing, a quantity of coarse and fine SALT,  
a parcel of empty Barrels, and about 50 Casks  
in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.

March 26.

Was found in Maryland,

Some day this week,

An old fashioned Gold Watch  
Case. The owner may have it on application  
to the Printer, describing the same, paying  
for this advertisement, and leaving a small  
gratuity for the finder.

March 26.

The Proprietor of the  
Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will  
dispose of the Establishment on  
moderate terms—there are now  
nearly six hundred Subscribers  
and the List increasing.—To a  
Person of Industry

## NOTICE.

APPLICATION having been made to me in the mode prescribed by the 6th article of the fundamental resolutions for the government of the *Pennsylvania Copper Mine Company*, stating that a GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders is requisite for the interest of the said company: I do therefore, hereby appoint Friday the 11th of April next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at *Gadsby's Hotel* in Alexandria, as the time and place of holding the same, when and where the Stockholders in the said Company are requested to attend.

John Potts, President.

March 18

law 3t

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of *THOMPSON and VEITCH*, &c. to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 55 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charles-town, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storeroom on same lot, situated near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situated near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Fredericksburg, about four miles from Winchester, and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Perility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburgh passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

**JONAH THOMPSON,  
RICHARD VEITCH.**

**ALMANACS for 1808.**  
Just published and for sale, by  
Cotton and Stewart.

## A Private Tutor wanted.

A SINGLE MAN qualified to finish the education of a few young LADIES, and who can bring approved recommendation will hear of an eligible situation by applying to the

**PRINTER.**

March 17.

law 3t

## Decree in Chancery.

By virtue of a decree of the superior court of chancery for the Richmond district, pronounced on an appeal, wherein Sarah Chapman, widow of Carr Chapman, deceased, and Susanna Chapman, an infant daughter of the said Carr Chapman, by the said Sarah Chapman, her guardian, were appellants, and Thompson and Veitch were appellees, I shall, on the first Monday in April next, before the court house of Prince William county, sell to the highest bidder, for ready money, or on a credit of 5, 12 & 18 months,

## A Tract of Land,

In the same county, which was granted to Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from William Tebbs for 60 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, bearing date the 17th and 18th days of June 1774.

Also, one other tract of Land, in the same county, which was conveyed to the said Thomas Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Bertrand Ewell and his wife, and Jesse Ewell and his wife, for 30 acres, more or less, bearing date the 9th and 10th days of April, 1775.

Also, one tract or parcel of Land, which was conveyed to the said Chapman by deeds of lease and release from Jesse Ewell and his wife, and Bertrand Ewell and his wife, for 150 acres, more or less, bearing date the 2d and 3d days of January, 1784, all of which deeds are now of record in the county court of Prince William. And also, all the other estate, right, title, claim and possession which Carr Chapman, on the 20th November, 1797, had of and in to the land and real estate whereof his father or any of his ancestors had died, seized or possessed.

The above description is taken from the mortgage deed executed by Carr Chapman to Thompson & Veitch on the 20th November, 1797, and now recorded in Prince William county, under which the property is sold. It is understood that the three tracts of land have been united into one which adjoins the town of Dumfries. On it there is a dwelling house & some wood. The general rights described will, as it is believed, comprehend a fourth part of the reversion of all the lower land of Susanna Gwinnett, and one fourth part of the reversion of all the land devised by Thomas Chapman to Elizabeth Overall, after the death of the said Susanna and the said Elizabeth.

Bond and approved security will be required.

Benjamin Botts.

March 8

sts

## JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities;

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong.

TEAS,  
particularly select  
ed for  
family use.

Best green Coffee, Chocolate, of a superior quality

Madeira;

Busclos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga,

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigue, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, ditt and

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, florant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, muriatico,

spinning cotton, patent sizes all sizes, best en-

glish and country made gunpowder, segars and

smoking tobacco, very cost chewing to-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper

demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every ar-

ticule in his line—the whole of which have been

elected with care, and will be disposed of at

the very lowest terms.

## FOR SALE.

### Spanish HIDES,

White and brown glazed SUGARS in bags,

Muscovado SUGARS in bags, & tins.

Green COFFEE in bags,

Madeira WINE,

London particular market do. in pipes,

half pipes and qr. casks.

Catalonia do. in qr. casks

Castile SOAP in boxes,

Best Spanish SEGARS,

A few tons of LOGWOOD.

Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Feb. 26.

law 3t

Wanted to Purchase or Have,

A NEGRO MAN, AND HIS WIFE.

THE Man must be acquainted with plan-

ation work, and the woman accustomed to

the management of a dairy. None need ap-

ply but such as can come well recommended.

ALSO.

A BOY from 16 to 20 years of age.

Apply to the

PRINTER.

March 10.

law 2t

This is to give Notice,

That the subscribers, of Charles county

and state of Maryland, have obtained from

the Orphans' Court of said county letters of

administration on the estate of Richard Brandt

late of said county, deceased: All persons

having claims against said deceased, are here-

by warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers

thereof, to the subscribers, on or before

the 15th day of September next, or they may

by law be excluded from all benefit to said es-

tate—and those indebted thereto are request-

ed to make immediate payment.

Given under our hands this 15th day of

March, 1808.

Richard B. Brandt, Esq.

Wilson Smoot, Esq.

March 19.

law 3w

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE be-

longing to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in

and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in

Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known

TAVERN now occupied by Mr. Adam Mit-

chell.

The STORE HOUSE now in the occu-

pancy of Mr. Daniel Harrington—and from

eight hundred to a thousand acres of good

FARMING LAND, at present in the pos-

session of Mr. Carr W. Lane, and Mr. Wol-

ter Locker, which will be disposed of in sepa-

rate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to

buy or rent any of the above property will first

view the same and judge for themselves—a

further description is therefore unnecessary.

Mr. Lane would take a small

proportion in Negroes.

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23.

law 1t